body of troops from Toulon to the Crimes. But what have we done ourselves? What is the strength of that army by which Great Britain is represented in a contest for the liberties and security of Europe? Our whole force as first thrown upon the shores of the Crimes anumbered about 27,000 mean; and, if we make additions for heavy exchange the summer of 000 cr 3,000 mean. Braughts of the various regiments engaged have a contest of the state at issue, the position of England in the commonwealth of Europe, or the resources notoriously at our disposal. For the benefit of the reader's judgment, we subjoin a contest of our procedings in times gone by. The year 1813 was the twenty-farty year of a great and exhausting war, and during almost the whole of that period there had been a continuous drain upon us to supply the losses of sanguinary campaigns by sea and land. The population of Great Britain at that time was about 13,000,000.

Under these circumstances we kept on foct a regular army of 227,000 men, a regular militie of 85,000, a local milities of a silver and a silver seal and carriery to the sea of 416,000. With this compare our present position and efforts. The population of Great Britain at that time was about 13,000,000 men, a regular militie of 85,000, a local milities of 1853; and, though some supplementary estimates were aftewards brought in, the total numbers of our regular forces were only raises, of war. Nevertheless, the first estimates for our army provide early 112, 977 regular soldlers for the service of the current year, being an increase of some 10,000 on the peace establishment of 1853; and, though some supplementary estimates were aftewards brought in, the total numbers of our regular forces were only raises, of were made of a string and they should be to long the struck?

Our correspondence from the Crimes gives a visid an impressive point of 1853; and, though some supplementary estimates were a stewards brought in the total numbers of our fruit of the peace of the fatigues and privations t which

then, from our enemy, and meet him, as we can do, on his own territory, with equal resources and superior spirit.

THE GREAT EXERTIONS OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND TO SEND TROOPS TO THE CRIMEA.

[From the London News, Nov. 15.]

We believe we may considently state that it has been arranged that 50,000 men are to be immediately sent out from France to the Crimea, and that England is to bear half of the expense. It is to aid the transport of these soldiers that the Penisaular and Oriental Company have received "imperative orders" from government to prepare some of their largest steamers for the transport of troops to the Crimea. It is to supply the men for this expedition that the camp at Satory has been broken up. English regiments, too, are about to be seen out to join the army before Sebastopol. These extensive preparations have occasioned a correspondingly extensive deman for transports, and we are credibly informed that ou misisters are at their wits' ends because they cannot, far love or money, procure a sufficient number on the spur of the moment. Why not employ the ships now returning from the Baltic? The ships which carried French troops to Bomarsund can also carry English troops to Sebastapol. France is setting the example: a part of the French Baltic fleet is put in requisition to carry soldiers to the East. Our sallors, galled and irritated by their resultless summer watches in the Baltic. A trip to the Black Sea now will not prevent their being in readiness against the time that the breaking up o the ice shall once more open the Baltic to their operations. "Where there is a will, there is a way." Government—A trip to the Black Sea now will not prevent their being in readiness against the time that the breaking up o the ice shall once more open the Baltic to their operations. "Where there is a will, there is a way." Government—A trip to the Black Sea now will not prevent their being in readiness against the time that the breaking up of the order to the procession. The marked deposed to use them.

[From the L

the 5th of November, and eighteen since we have received letters and detailed accounts from the army in the Crimea. It is in vain, therefore, to weary ourselves by conjecturing what may be the strength and position of our forces at the present moment, or to seek to found calculations on data which do not exist. We may, however, fairly assume that, whatever be the events of the war, whether overpowered and shut up within our entrenchments, or victorious and masters of Sebastopel, our army will feel, after all that we can do for them, the most pressing need of reinforcements. We have taken some trouble to aspertain what amount has been despatched, and what it is intended by our government to despatch, and we believe that we can employ our space in no way more agreeable to our readers than in informing them of the prospects of relief which are open to the galant army of Lord Raglan. We believe that from the commencement of the campaign of the Crimea up to the present time there have been despatched some 7,000 men to reinforce the army. Of these some have arrived and been engaged in active conflict; others, for instance the 28th; some may probably reached the camp since the 28th; some may aven yet be on their way. These reinforcements are principally made up of detachments sent to complete the void which disease or battle has left in the ranks of our regiments. In no more useful form could reinforcements be sent, though also in mone which would less attract the public eye, or make a smaller show on paper. Admitting this, we must still think that such reinforcements, even if they had already arrived, are but a small addition to an army exposed, as ours has been, to the ravages of a devouring pestilence, as well as to the attacks of an enemy greatly superior in numbers, in resources, and in knowledge of the country. War has a devouring may, which must constantly be fed, and even in times of the greatest ease and inaction, when large bodies of men are gathered together, he never foregoes his daily banquet. We are not,

places of the sick, who, we lear, amount to fully that number.

The following is an outline of the mauner in which it is intended to accomplish this object:—

It is intended to send to the Crimea one more battalion of the Guards, the 97th regiment, from the Firzus, the 62d from Gallipoli, the 34th from Malta, the 71st from Corfu, the 82d from Edinburgh, and the 90th from Ireland. There will be no difficulty, we understand, in obtaining the services of any amount of any miktia that may be required to do garrison duty in the fortresses thus left ungarrisoned, so that this very considerable reinforcement may be sent without running any risk or stripping the empire of any of its necessary defences, nor are the means wanting of supplying this great addidional drain on our resources. Notwithstanding the Peace Society, notwithstanding the increased demand for labor in all trades and occupations, we are recruiting at the rate of 1,000 men a week, and have as little fear of wanting the raw material of soldiers as if we had a legion of spies and a whole army of crimps to enforce the utmost rigors of conseription. The martial and adventurous spirit of the nation is roused by the stirring, tidings which almost every post brings to our shores; and the service has regained in the midst of a bloody and desperate war that popularity which it was in some danger of losing in the piping times of peace. The cavalry regiments at home will not be sent abroad, but will serve as training schools for the recruits of the regiments on foreign service. It is intended to raise each troop to seventy-five men, and to add two troops to each regiment, which will give a total increase of 1,500 sabres to the force in the Crimea; and; besides, all deficiency occasiored by casualties is to br made up. It is proposed to purchase for the use of the cavalry seamoned horses instead of three-year-olds, as better able to bear the fatigues and privations of a campaign, and less liable to injury by a long voyage.

It thus appears that government is now fu The following is an outline of the mauner in which it

ing which the history of the siege is as yet a blank. It is vain to torture oneself by thinking how carnestly this succour must have been looked for during this long period—how dearly it will be needed before to an possibly arrive—what noble lives, what gallant sacrifices to duty and to discipline, what unspeakable anxiety, what wasting and overpowering toll might have been spared had such a force stood sooner before the walls of Schastopol?

Troops situated like ours may gain victories by superior courage and discipline against enormous olds, but those victories must be comparatively barren, 'from the want of numbers to follow up the advantage, and so the gallant struggle may have to be renewed again and again, till nature sinks under the effort, and the mere brute elements of auccess, strength and number, ultimately prevail. Still, tardy as these reinforcements are, we trust that not a moment will be lost in expediting their passage to the scat of war. Should the victory of the 5th of November turn out to be anything like what the telegraphic despatches represent; it imay probably paralyze the efforts of the Russians for some days, and thus give us time either to complete the operations of the siternative, to fortify for ourselves such a position as may enable us to set at defiance all the efforts of the armise of the Emperor. An immediate supply of infantry seems, under the present position of the contest, to be more necessary than an increase of the force of the cavalry. Infantry can be carried in a much smaller space, can be more easily fed and lodged, and are more necessary at the period at which the operations of the siege and of the relieving army have arrived. The ground around Sebastopol is rugged and mountainous, and therefore indifferently fitted for the operations of cavalry. We trust, also, that the materials of war will continue to be abundantly supplied, and that the screw steamers which can no longer serve us in the Baltic may be transferred to the Black Sea, so as not only to keep up our comma

be lost, if we would do justice to as gallant an army and as able a leader as ever England sent forth to battle.

THE MAIL STEAMERS REQUIRED TO CARRY REINFORCEMENTS.

[From the London News, Nov. 14.]

The Peninsular and Oriental Company have notified to their customers that they have received "imperative orders from government to prepare the Candia, Ripon, and other large steamers for the transport of troops to the Crimea." The directors state that they are informed that "the emergence of the case requires that this step should be taken, even at the risk of interrupting the mail service," an interruption, however, which their precautions will obviate. We learn from other sources that, besides the Candia and Ripon, the Nubia and Royal West India Mail Company's steamer Thames have been taken up by the government, and will proceed from Southampton to Toulon to take in French troops for the Crimea. The Ripon, Candia and Thames will start in a few days, and the Nubia will start from Southampton as soon as she arrives home with the India and China mail. The whole of the four steamers bound for Toulon are large ones, capable each of conveying 1,000 men, and would take them out to the Crimea in a fortnight. 150 tons of light ordinance stores and 20 tons medical stores have arrived at Southampton, to be sent out to the Black Sea in the Rayah, which leaves for Constantinople on the 15th inst.

It appears that in addition to the various mail contract steamers already chartered, the government have just taken up the Europa, of 1,800 tons, and the Alps screw steamer, of 1,500 tons, belonging to the Cunard Company, together with the Indiana, of 2,367 tons, belonging to the General Screw Company (hourly expected from New York, whence she was to sail on the 31st uit.,) and the Thames, of 1,380 tons, belonging to the Frenchmen.

The Europa would sail from Liverpool on the 18th inst., for Kingston, Ireland, to ship drafts from the few regiments yet left in Ireland.

The engagement of the Cunard steamers will not, in the meantime

THE SOULE AFFAIR.

[Translated from the Paris Correspondence of the Inde-pendence Belge, of Brussels.]

Paris, Nov. 2, 1854.

It is true that the affair of Mr. Soulé, United States

de Turgot, who had accepted the challenge with sentiments of dignified suceptibility.

After the éclat of this duel, it would pernaps have been
good taste on the part of Mr. Soulé not to take our country for his promenades, while his hands were still stained
with the blood of our Ambassador. However, he was
looked upon as having played a very active and very
compromising rôte in the Spanish events in July and
August. The Spanish government itself, born from the
revolution of July, notwithstanding its democratic sympathies and tendencies, had reason, apparently, to complain of the intrigues of the United States Minister,
while a committed the state of the Composition of the intrigues of
while some the state of the Composition of the comwishing to continue with activity his demagoglacial and
revolutionary mission, he came to Prance.

For an entire month he travelled in the southern provinces, visiting the men the most volutionary
almost openly, an armed propagnada against the actual
government, expressing himself, without reserve or discretion, in language which, spoken by any French citizen, would have been judged culpable. Government was
informed of this revolutionary enterprise, and of the excesses in language of Mr. Soulé. However, he was at
ilberty to pass unmolested through France to England.

Mr. Soule, in London, mixed more among political retugees than among the members of the corps diplomafigure. He was permanently in conference with those
men of 1848, whose convictions—pronounced under the
Ropen and the state of the state of the corps diplomafigure. He was permanently in conferences, came to the
Ropen and the state of the state of the corps diplomafigure. He was permanently in conference with those
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He was permanently in conference with those
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intrigues upon French soil. This measure against a diplomat, of whose dangerous character there were just grounds for suspicion, cannot be considered as infringement of right. Is it necessary to state that it is more absolutely just when, if not applied to a diplomat accredited to another country, it only affects manifestly an individual convicted as a worker of disorder?

I need not say that these principles are admitted and respected everywhere. I only state that the application, which the French government was forced to make of them, has been appreciated, and found just and proper by the governments acquisited with the facts of this case. I will not suppose that the United States government, parting from these principles, and refusing to admit their justice and truth, abould try to defend the diagrant injuries of Mr. Soulé, and should make a subject of complaint against the French government from the act provoked by his conduct.

Spain.

PROBBLE FATE OF THE BOURBON DYNASTY.

[Madrid (Nov. 6) Correspondence of the London Times.]

The subject of the retention or of the dismissal of the Bourbon dynasty in Spain is both delicate and difficult to discuss. Since the revolution there has been no manifet cause of compalint against the Queen, who has adopted, for her own safety's sake, the suggestions of her ministers. But the confidence reposed in her here is extremely limited, and it is feared that did opportunity offer and means present themselves she would be found but too ready to favor intrigues against the political situation she has accepted. With the opening of the Cortes so near at hand, it is better to await their deliberations (during which the feeling towards the throne cannot fail to be in some way manifested) than to induge in speculations as to future events. All that I can positively state is, that various prudent and moderate persons here, including more than one of the new deputies, not of the democratic party, have expressed to me their strong doubts as to the stability of the sovrelga's position. I do not say, nor do I believe, that there is a plan organized to change the dynasty. Indeed, the want of any eligible person to replace the present chief of the State is one of the best chances in favor of her remaining where shs is; but in Spain we must reckon largely on the chapter of accidents, on unexpected but not improbable turns in public affairs, and on sudden and startling manifestations of public feeling. It behoves Queen Itabella, at all ceents, to be extremely circumspect in her conduct. The discovery that she could hardly stem. Any reactionary altempt in which it should be proved that the Palace was implicated would, in my belief, upset her throne. It may be justly urged that it is imprudent to remove before we are prepared to replace, and this is true; but when did political convulsions of my own, nor ideas that have been clearly exposed to me by others, but rather the result of general observation of an infinity of s

THE MINISTRY—GENERAL AMNESTY.

General San Miguel has been chosen President of the Cortes; Senors Madox, Dulce, and Infante, Vice Presidents.

The Madrid Gazette publishes a general amnesty, to take effect on the occasion of the opening of the Cortes.

CONTINUED FIGHTING —ANARCHY IN THE INTERIOR— BILK AND TEA MARKETS—ACTION OF THE PLENIPO-

BILK AND TEA MARREITS - ACTION OF THE PLENIPOTENTIARIES.
Telegraphic accounts, via Trieste, in anticipation
of the mail from China, September 27th, state that
there has been no further change in the rate of exchange. The export of tea, to date, had been 21,600,000
lbs., and of silk d,907 bales. Canton being still threatened, the trade of the place continued at a stand. Considerable fighting had recently taken place, but the result was unknown.

No further supplies of tea had arrived, and none seemed to be expected, although every effort had been made,
and "black mail" had been offered for safe transit at the
rate of \$7 per pecul.

Anarchy was increasing in the interior of the country.
From Foochow, shipments were going forward very
slowly, and at Shanghae there was little business, the
market having been cleared of the small quantity of silk
available. Prices had consequently advanced. Supplies
both of silk and tea were arriving but slowly.

The British, French and American Plenipotentiaries
were to proceed to a revision of the treaties with China.

India.

A despatch from Bombay, dated October 15, via Alexandria and Trieste, states that Dost Mahomed is negotiating to secure the friendship of the English. We have heard so much of this here lately that we cannot believe any statement respecting his intentions.

From Alexandria, Egypt, November 7th, it is telegraphed that a new levy of troops is ordered, in aid of the Sultan.

The Russians, it is said, have taken Taskend, next station to Kokan.

The Russians, it is said, have taken Taskend, next station to Kokan.

Death of Mr. Charles Kemble.

(From the Lundon Times, Nov. 15.)

Though several years have now elapsed since Mr. Charles Kemble's appearance on the stage, his death will be considered an important event, even by those who have not had the great advantage of witnessing his admirable performances. To the youngest playager his name will be familiar as that of the last histrionic scion of a family which was for many years associated with all that was high and dignified in theatrical art. But in those of longer experience the record of the melancholy event will awaken a remembrance of bygone days, when the veteran who closed his earthly career on sunday last stood as the representative of a class of characters upon the stage in which, according to the opinion even of the ablest judges, he was never excelled. The gay, buoyant, spirited gentleman of high breeding, who was such a constant stage hero years ago, was so completely identified with Mr. Charles Kemble, that since his retirement from the profession the character itself has almost sunk into oblivion.

Mr. Charles Kemble was born in November, 1775—the same year in which his illustrious sister, Mrs. Siddons, made her first appearance at Drury lane—and at the age of fourteen was sent to the College of Douay, where his brother, John Kemble, had studied twelve years before. In the winter of 1792-3 he made his first recorded appearance at the Sheffield theatre as Orlando, in "As You Like It," and in April, 1794, through the interest of his brother John, made his debut at Drury lane as Malcolm, in "Macbeth." It is no discredit to his memory that during the earlier part of his career he was considered

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In the winter of 1762-3 he made his first recorded appearance at the Sheffield theatre as Orlando, in "As You Like It," and in April, 1794, through the interest of his brother John, made his debut at Drury lane as Malcolm, in "Macbeth." It is no discredit to his memory that during the earlier part of his career he was considered what, in popular criticism, is terme i "a regular stick," for the fact that he was so considered proves that in climbing to the high eminence he afterwards attained he had to conquer a difficulty often insurmountable—an unfavorable impression. If he began at the bottom of the ladder his whole career was one of improvement, and if slighted in 1794, he was regarded thirty years afterwards as one of the brightest ornaments of the theatrical profession.

When Mr. John Kemble purchased a share of Covent Garden Mr. Charles Kemble both became members of that company. To Covent Garden Mr. Charles Kemble both became members of that company. To Covent Garden Mr. Charles Kemble both became members of that company. To Covent Garden Mr. Charles Kemble both became members of that company. To Covent Garden Mr. Charles Kemble both became members of that company. To Covent Garden Mr. Charles Kemble both became members of that company. To Covent Garden Mr. Charles Kemble both of the "large houses" as national establishments, although a temporary resuscitation was effected by the managements of Mr. Macready and Madame Vestris. It was while Covent Garden was under the direction of Madame Vestris. It was while Covent Garden was under the direction of Madame Vestris. It was while Covent Garden was under the direction of Madame Vestris. It was while Covent Garden was under the direction of Madame Vestris. It was while Covent Garden was under the direction of Madame Vestris. It was while Covent Garden was under the direction of Madame Vestris. It was while Covent Garden was under the direction of Madame Vestris, and the mouth proper to the direction of the management of the mouth part of the Indian of the Indi

Bank of France.

The Monifeur publishes the following monthly debtor and creditor account of the Bank of France, made up to Thursday, November 9th.—

Dearon. France. C

DESTOR.	Francs.	. C.
Capital of the bank	91,250,000	.00
Reserve of the bank	12,980,750	14
Reserve of the bank in landed property	4,000,000	00
Pank notes in circulation	85,445,400	00
Do. of the branch banks	149,287,600	90
Bank notes to order	6,531,191	58
Receipts payable at sight	10,446,655	-00
Freasury account current creditor	58,249,837	57
Sundry accounts current	10,615,281	01
	25,741,661	00
Dividends payable	647,577	25
Discounts and sundry interests	5,619,166	90
Commission on deposits	22,750	65
Rediscounted during the last six months.	910,188	68
Protested bills	219,008	48
Sundries	7,061,103	89
		_

CREDITOR Cash in hand.
Cash in the branch banks...
Commercial bills overdue.
Commercial bills discounted,
yet due, of which 59,858,3 yet due, of which 59,556,308f 31c.

Ditto in branch banks,

Loveness on deposit of bullion

Bitto by the branch banks.

Advanced on French public securities.

Ditto by the branch banks

Advanced on railway securities.

Ditto by the branch banks

Advanced on railway securities.

Ditto by the branch banks

Advanced to the State on the treaty of

June 30, 1848.

Biscount of treasury bonds.

Government stock reserved.

Ditto disposable.

Hotel and furniture of the bank.

Landed property of the branch banks.

Expenses of the management of the

bank.

Sundrice. 65,000,000 00 30,000,000 00 10,000,000 00 55,448,559 82 4,000,000 00 3,825,710 00

1,139,383 95 74,047 98 69,034,212 15 Certified by the Governor of the Bank of I D'ARGOUT.

D'ARGOUT.

It appears from these returns that the metallic reserve has diminished during the past month 35,770,464f. in Paris, and 981,117f. in the branch banks. The discount accommodation has increased both in Paris and in the departments—in the former 3,357,390f. and in the latter 6,117,751f. The advances on public securities have augmented in Paris 385,100f., and diminished in the departments 27,300f. The notes in circulation have decreased in Paris 995,400f., and augmented in the departments 3,155,360f. The Treasury account current has increased 12,957,244f.; those of private individuals have fallen off 2,009,019f. in Paris, and 2,235,204f. in the departments.

London Montr Marker-Inselay Evening, Nov. 14.—Business in the city to-day has been almost suspended in every department, from the extent to which the feelings of the public have been absorbed in the news of the stages of the public have been absorbed in the news of the stages of the public have been absorbed in the news of the stages which the first of the stages of the public have been absorbed in the new of the stages of one per cent, the settlement of the account, which took place to-day, having also been such as to operate in an adverse direction. Consols for money, which left off last evening at 33 to 35, were first quoted at 22½ to 35. A heavy supply of stock for delivery during the day greatly aggravated the unfavorable tendency of the market, and at one time the rate of interest for carrying transactions forward to the next account was very high that the termination of business this state of affairs had partially subsided, but-consols were still a quarter per cent ligher for the account than for money, the quotation for the 7th of December being 20½ to 3. Throughout the day a multitude arrumors were circulated, including one that Parliament French grower called together, and another that the per control of the second that the government have changed their views on that subject, or that they are at present in any need of additional supplies, the idea of the large increase of expenditure henceforth inevitable is causing the public to prepare themselves for the utilizate and the prevention of the

RICHARDSON, BROTHERS & CO'S CIRCULAR. RIGHARDSON, BROTHERS & 00 S CIRCULAR.
Liverprool, Nov. 13, 1854.
Without being able to quote any variation in the
value of wheat or flour since Friday, the market has, on
the whole, been somewhat sluggish, and only a very
moderate trade passing in either article from 'day to
day.

moderate trade passing in either article from day to day.

Indian corn still maintains the improvement noted; a fair quantity has found purchasers at extreme rates, white being still more in favor than yellow or high mixed.

Oatmeal has only been taken to a very molerate extent, and the extreme rates quotable last week are barely supported.

Arrivals very trifling of all articles.

Liverpool, Nov. 14, 1854.

Arrivals very trifling of all articles.

Liverpool. Nov. 14, 1854.

Our market this morning was fairly attended, but only a very retail business took place in either wheat or flour, and to effect sales holders would readily have submitted to a decline on wheat of 1d. a 2d. per 70 lbs. on the general runs of foreign, and 3d. a 4d. on English and Irish qualities, and on flour 6d. a 1s. per barrel and sack.

The demand for Indian corn was steady, without change in price. Hardly any good yellow on the market. Fair high mixed realized 45s. a 45s. 6d. per 450 lbs.

Outs sold but slowly, and meal was also less inquired for, and to make sales a slight decline would have been accepted.

LIVERPOOL FREIGHTS, Nov. 14.—Freights remained steady, without much variation in quotations. To New Orleans a slight advance has been established, American tonnage being scarce.

ANTHONY AND CO.'S CIRCULAR.

Liverpool Farmerts, Nov. 14.—Freights remained steady, without much variation in quotations. To New Orleans a slight advance has been established, American tonnage being scarce.

ANTHONY AND Co.'S CIRCULAR.

It seems probable that if Sebastopol is taken, the Crimea cannot be held without reinforcements, and the consequent delays will subject the allies to a winter campaign. The effect of this upon the commerce and property of the world can scarcely be overstated. Our markets are very much depressed, and a general feeling of gloom is felt for the future. Considerable anxiety and disappointment is also expressed at the continued rise of provisions.

The price of wheat has advanced to 85s. The average price of 1852 is given at 41s. 2d. per quarter; in 1853 at 51s. 10d.; the present year at 72s. 6d.; in abilition to which the price of beef and mutton is now higher than it has been for the last seven years. Cosle, although not as high as last winter, are much above the average price.

The Board of Trade returns of exports for the nine months are given at 567.727.19s. They were 566.987.721 in 1853; and, as compared with 1862, the increase 1513.235.760. The average value of our shipments during each month of the present year, is 25.518,555 against £7.662.081 in 1853, and 26,643.405 in 1852.

Exchequer bills are is, to 2s. lower; as the surplus funds of the country are invested in these securities, the price is m some measure a barometrical indication of the supply of money. The bank returns show a slight diminution in the amount of bullion, and the exchanges tenir rather unfavorable to England. The receipts and exports have been about equal. There has within the past few days been a slight increase in the demand for money. Many of the changes, fluctuations, and consequent rises in England we trace to the present regulations of the Bank of England, which is allowed to issue fourteen millions in paper against bonds and securities; but for every additional £1 they must have a £1 increase in gold, added to which they are

£7 10s. to £8. In other sort of iron the markets are quiet, but prices are firm. On the whole, the progress of affairs indicate a gradually clearing away of speculative and unsound operations, and a speedy return to

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Iron-Bar	Welsh, per ton		£8 a £8	
Dellerand	meson, per ton	******	£7 a £7	
Kanreau	,			
Scotch p	ig	*******	Os. a 70	
Copper-Ti	ile, per ton	£	126 a -	
T. cake.		£	126 a -	
Sheathin	g, per lb	SHOWER	4d. a -	
Vallem	8, per			
1 enow	metal		2d. a -	
rend-shw	nish, per ton	£22		
Tin-Block		11	6s. a 11	78.

prices.

Grain.—Messrs. Richardson, Spencer & Co. say:—
"There is no change since yesterday; very little doing, attention being wholly engrossed by the war."

Later News from the South Pacific.

By the arrival of the royal Brazilian mall packet Thames, Capt. Strutt, at Southampton, we have the foliowing South American dates:—Buenos Ayres, October 2; Montevideo, 5th; Rio de Janeiro, 15th; Bahia, 20th; Pernambuco, 23d.

In the mouth of September a slaver (brig), with 550 slaves on board, embarked 700 casks of water at St. Antonio, Cape de Verds, bound for Cuba. The yellow fever had ceased at Rio, and the Brazils were generally healthy. Vessels with clean bills of health would be accorded pratique at Rio after thirty days from England. Movements of British ships of war-Madagascar, Rifleman, and Trident, at Rio de Janeiro; Sharpshooter at Falkland Islands; Vixen, at Buenos Ayres; and Express, cruising off Bahia. Madagascar hoisted the flag of Rear Admiral Hope Johnstone. The Dee touched at St. Vincent Oct. 6.

Moutevideo was tranquil under its guard of 4,000 Brazilian soldiers.

The government of Buenos Ayres was in a precarious position; the ministers were falling away from the Governor, Paator Obligado, on personal pretexts, flattering him and deserting him. The province, moreocer, was menaced. The British Packet intimates the fact in the following cautious manner:—

At the same time we must be so candid as to own that we do not participate in the lugubrious apprehensions that seem implied in some incidental remars or admissions of the ministers. "The clouds and tempests," we trust and believe, are only "air-drawn daggers," that need not frighten foreign commerce. We can see no person or party within the State capable of menacing public order or endangering the stability of our constitutional regime; and the dangers from without, to which we alluded at some length in a recent number, are still remote, and subject to a host of contingencies that render them powerless and innocuous, unless fostered and fanned into a flame by our internal disunion; a dissolvent quality that appears rampant in the enemy's camp. The emission of arms and warlike stores from Montevideo to the

export produce were being brought forward; holders of hides submitted to a reduction of ten to twenty per cent. Tallow had declined five per cent; stocks were low.

[Correspondence of the London Times.]

RIO DE JANERO, Oct. 14, 1854.

The Camilla has brought us no news of great interest from the river. I would, however, call your attention to an article in the Jornal de Comercio of the 10th, which I forward.

The Thames was put in quarantine upon her arrival here, as great apprehension exists that the cholera will be introduced by the steamers from Southampton. After being visited by several medical men of the city, and it appearing that not a single case of sickness had occurred on board, she was allowed livre pratique, after a detention of two days only. We have no yellow fever, and were never healthier than at present.

The city has lately been visited by terrific thunder storms and tempests, which caused the loss of several small coasting vessels in the port, and the Massachusetts, American war steamer, was totally dismusted, about 150 miles out. A thunderholt struck the convent of the Barbadinhos, and killed two monks, who are said to have been at their devotions.

Exchange has risen about ¼ since my last, and a very large amount has been done, both in that and coffee; the transactions far exceeded those of any previous month. For this steamer about £220,000 on London was passed—680,000 francs on Fronce, and 300,000 m. b. on Hamburg. It closes firm at 27¼d. 90 days, and 28d. at 60 and 90.

The sales of coffee last month reached 225,000 bags; 120,000 being for the Mediterranean and north of Europe, and the remaining 75,000 for the States. This mouth, 65,000—twenty-six States, thirty-one Channel and Mediterranean, and the rest for California. Our supplies of this article have been more free, averaging 7,000 bags per day. The Thames' news being made immediately after the steamer shall have departed. We have at market about 65,000 lags. Tonnage is very abundant, and freights have declined very sensibly. The Sc

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. MONEY MARKET.

SUNDAY, Nov. 26—6 P. M.
The arrival of a steamer with later advices and a large remittance of gold dust from California had, at the close of the week, a favorable effect on the stock market, and throughout yesterday considerable buoyancy prevailed. The receipt of a million and a half of gold by a weekly steamer created quite a favorable feeling, and the impres-sion was that the shipments from California for the month would show an increase. Those who anticipate such a result will, we fear, be mistaken. The steamer of the 16th of October from San Prancisco brought down nearly two millions of gold, and \$1,519,491 arrived at this port on the 9th inst., by the North Star. The steamer Northern Light arrived here on the 14th with \$564,405, being the shipment from San Francisco of October 24th. The Star of the West, which will be due at this port about Wednesday next, will bring the shipment from San Francisco of November 7th, and the probability is that it will not be much over half a million of dollars. Gold diggers in the interior of California have been in the habit of rending their dust to San Francisco, so as to meet the steamers leaving that port on the lat and 15th of each month, and it will be some time before the alternate steamers will get an equal share of the treasure coming to the Atlantic. The arrival of the Star of the of the 16th of October from San Prancisco brought down coming to the Atlantic. The arrival of the Star of the West will show the correctness of our conclusions. The large receipts by the George Law, and the small shipment by the Atlantic, were considered favorable indica-

tions, and consequently had a favorable effect; but a do not see any real improvement in financial affair. The banks will continue to show a contraction in discounts, and it is reported a falling off in specie will appear. Had the George Law arrived a day or two earlier the Atlantic would have taken out a larger amount, and the banks, in their returns for Saturday, the 26th inst., would have shown an increase. The bulk of the recent remittances will appear in next week's report, if the Asia, from this port for Liverpool on Wednesday, does not carry it away. From England our financial advices are not so encouraging. The last returns of the Bank of England show a loss of bullion equal to the increase of the week previous, and the advance in breadstuffs, with a protracted run, is likely to create a greater pressure in the money market. At home we have some encouraging prospects relative to exchanges. A decline in quotations is considered by many a panaces for all our difficulties, and the movements of the market are therefore watched with a great deal of solicitude.

The exportation of specie from this port for the past

It has been decided in the Superior Court of this State. by Judge Hoffman, that the New Haven Railroad Compa-

ny are responsible for all the fraudulent stock of that company issued by Robert Schuyler.

Mr. Albert H. Nicolay's regular semi-weekly auction sale of stocks and bonds will take place on Monday, at 12% o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. The list com

prices a variety of Western railroad bonds, Breckenridge Cannel Coal and insurance stocks. The annexed statement exhibits the returns of the leading departments of the Bank of England for the past

Nov. 4..... 26.969,950 20,603,610 13,525,026

The last returns, compared with those of the previous
week, show an increase in public deposits of £952,587;
in the rest, £4,328; in government securities, £563,730;
in notes unemployed, £270,915; and a decline in other
deposits of £509,488; in other securities, £401,823, and
in bullion in both departments, £52,406. The last returns, as published in some of the English papers, show
a decline in bullion of £146,406, which is a mistake, according to the official figures.

By the arrival of the steamship Baltic at this port from
Liverpool we have four days later, intelligence from En-

Liverpool we have four days later intelligence from Eu-rope. The political news is important and interesting, but the financial and commercial accounts are by no means of a favorable character. The London News of

of discount had not changed. Advices from Paris quote exchange at Paris on London at short 25.08%, making gold 0.24 per cent dearer in Paris than in London. The price of gold at Hamburg is 424 per mark, and the exchange on London at short 18.4, making gold dearer in Hamburg than in London.

The cotton market was inactive and prices had a down-

ward tendency, although no actual decline had taken place. Breadstuffs had fallen off slightly in quotations, but operations were limited.

The annexed statement exh b ts the quantity and value

of merchandise other than foreign dry goods, imported into this port during the week ending Friday, November 24, 1854:—

of merchandise other thin foreign ary goods, important into this port during the week ending Friday, November 24, 1854 —

Commerce of the Port of New York—Werkly Informs.

Pigg. Value.

Bristles. 5 \$459 Jewelry. 14 \$8,196 Beeswax 29 423 Oil paintings. 12 976 Books. 53 14,164 Liquors—Ale. 268 2,160 Buttons. 26 9,448 Brandy. 30 2,715 Butter. 6 100 Gin. 12 303 Cheese. 103 2,050 Rum. 24 964 China. 297 16,967 Leather. 9 2,123 Cheese. 103 2,050 Rum. 24 964 China. 297 16,967 Leather. 9 2,123 Control of the Port 16,791 20,191 6,944 4,704 112,044 112,044 119,411 10,892 64,559 6,131 2,885 5,295 5,44 5,000 1,487 11,383 2,012 2,031 2, 3,583 1,826 1,188 9,758 406 647 3,831 938 799

444.223 \$1,432,832 Total..... The leading items of import during the week were as follow?—Coffee, 60,057; segars, \$24,855; undressed skins, 319,311; hard-tare, \$20,191; coffee, \$112,044; iron, \$74,250; \$26; iron, \$30,080; lead, \$55,190; sugar; \$115,599; tobacco, \$29,609; tea, \$45,203.